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versal brotherhood—a Republic which shakes thrones and dissolves aristocracies by its silent example and gives light and inspiration to those who sit in darkness.

"Behold a Republic gradually but surely becoming the supreme moral factor in the world's progress and the accepted arbiter of the world's disputes—a Republic whose history, like the path of the just, 'is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.'"

Among the Peace Organizations.

The Canadian Peace Society, which was organized in 1904, has recently been reorganized and put into shape to do much better work than it has ever done before. The new president of the society is Prof. T. E. Horning, of Victoria University, Toronto, who will bring to the support of the society his strong influence among the students of the university. Professor Horning will attend the Mohonk Arbitration Conference at the middle of May.

An oratorical contest for prizes offered by the Inter-collegiate Peace Association will be held in McCoy Hall, Baltimore, Friday evening, April 4. Representatives of St. John's College, Washington College, Georgetown University, Loyola College, and Johns Hopkins University will participate. The Maryland Peace Society gives two prizes—\$75 for the best and \$50 for the second best oration.

The Commission of the International Peace Bureau held its spring meeting at Berne, Switzerland, the 14th of March, to fix the date of the next International Peace Congress, to formulate the program of the Congress, to revise the statutes of the Bureau, etc. The Commission voted to issue a manifesto protesting against the projected increases of armaments by the European powers.

On Saturday, the 8th of February, the 80th birthday of Felix Moscheles, president of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, was celebrated by his friends at his home in Chelsea, London. Speaking of the strides which the cause of peace is making, he said: "They are simply immense. Forty years ago the word peace was tabooed. Now nobody ever makes a speech without it. Even the man who is shouting for a dozen dreadnaughts a year, is careful to say that it is all for the sake of international amity and peace. The abolition of frontiers is to be looked for. They are all artificial barriers. Fighting about religion has ceased and tolerance is now general. International peace is much nearer than people imagine. The democracies are saying, 'We won't stand it,' and the plutocracies, 'It doesn't pay.' The social conscience is wide awake, and it cannot be put to sleep again."

In response to the needs of the Federation of Women's Clubs, which has recently arranged for a sub-committee on peace in every club, the World Peace Foundation has issued a small pamphlet, to be sent free on application, entitled "Club Women and the Peace Movement." This recommends books and pamphlets peculiarly suited to the needs of clubs, and also supplies a series of practical suggestions as to promoting information on peace problems in church and school and home and among members of Congress. The

Foundation offers to send, on application, information as to prospective or pending bills before Congress which affect international peace. It is of great importance that before next year's programs are completed at least one session of each club be set aside for an address on this subject. From among the list of speakers in nearly every State timely application ought to secure a good speaker whenever the services of Mrs. Duryea, who represents the World Peace Foundation, are not available for the clubs. Address the World Peace Foundation, at 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

A section of the Northern California Peace Society has been organized at the San José Normal School as a result of a visit and address of Robert C. Root, director of the Pacific Coast Department of the American Peace Society. The school has 900 students. A purse of \$10 was offered by W. C. Alden, who was present, for the best oration on peace to be given by any student of the normal school any time this spring. Mr. Root also offered to give \$5 for the second best.

At its annual meeting on Thursday, the 20th of March, the New Hampshire Peace Society voted to hold at Portsmouth, on Peace Day, the 18th of May, a service in honor of William Ladd, the founder of the American Peace Society, who was born at Exeter, N. H., on May 10, 1778. President Ernest Fox Nichols, of Dartmouth College, was re-elected president of the Society; W. W. Thayer, of Concord, secretary, and Rev. Edward A. Tuck, of Concord, treasurer. The Society has had a successful and prosperous year.

The death is announced from Italy of Count Angelo de Gubernatis, one of the most prominent of the Italian pacifists of recent years. He took a leading part in the Stockholm Peace Congress of 1910, and secured from it an acceptance of the invitation presented by him to hold the following Congress in Rome. The preparations for this Congress were well advanced by Count Gubernatis and his friends, but on account of the outbreak of cholera the meeting had to be finally given up.

The Seabury Peace Prize Essay Contest, under the auspices of the American School Peace League, which closed March 1, has surpassed this year all the previous contests in the number of essays handed in. This contest is open annually to seniors in normal and secondary schools all over the world. The European essays have not yet reached this country, but one hundred and forty-three essays from this country and one from Australia have been received. Of this number, one hundred and twenty-three were secondary school essays. Twenty-nine States are represented this year, twenty-eight having been the largest representation in previous years.

The judges for this contest are: David Starr Jordan, President Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto, Cal.; William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools, New York city; Endicott Peabody, Headmaster Groton School, Groton, Mass.; Miss Edith C. Wescott, Principal Western High School, Washington, D. C.; Charles E. Chadsey, Superintendent of Schools, Detroit, Mich.; Charles T. C. Whitcomb, Principal High School, Brockton, Mass.; V. L. Roy, President State Normal School, Natchitoches, La.; Albert J. Roberts, Principal High School, Helena, Mont.; Henry G. Williams, Dean State Normal College, Athens, Ohio, and Miss Ada Van Stone Harris, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Through the influence of the New York department of the American Peace Society, the Department of Education at Albany has issued a letter to all the superintendents of the State, advising them to have the 18th of May celebrated as Peace Day in all of the schools, giving one hour to appropriate exercises. If a great State like New York, with its highly centralized system of school management, can take such an advanced step, the workers for international peace may be sure that the other States will not be slow in following the example. Indeed, a number of States have already done so in previous years.

The "*Conciliation Internationale*" held its annual meeting on Monday, the 17th of March, at the *Hotel des Sociétés Savantes*, 28 rue Serpente, Paris. The President, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, gave an account of his extended trip last year to the United States and Canada. The program included reports of the Geneva Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, the Congress of the German International Conciliation at Heidelberg, and a discussion of the Italo-Turkish and the Balkan wars.

Brief Peace Notes.

. . . Before Congress adjourned, the 4th of March, Hon. Richard Bartholdt, president of the United States Interparliamentary Group, succeeded in getting through, in the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill, an appropriation of \$2,500 for the Interparliamentary Union for this year, and also one for \$20,000 to enable the United States to do its part in the ornamentation of the new Hague Palace of Peace. Our Government has been very dilatory in doing its share in this work, though it has had assigned to it, for statutory, the most conspicuous place of all in the palace, viz., that at the foot of the grand stairway. The gifts of practically all the other governments are already in place. Much unfavorable comment has been made abroad on our Government's delay. But we shall be with them at the finish.

. . . Norman Angell, author of "*The Great Illusion*," has been invited to lecture before various German universities. His itinerary includes the universities of Berlin, Frankfort, Kiel, Jena, Bonn, Munich, Leipsic, Freiburg, Heidelberg, Marburg, and Göttingen. The object of his visit is to urge upon educators and students the necessity of a closer study of the general problem of the relations of nations. One German university organization has arranged to send an open letter from Mr. Angell to 50,000 German students dealing with the general financial and industrial development of the last thirty years.

. . . Hon. Oscar S. Straus, ex-Ambassador to Constantinople and member of the Hague Court, sailed with Mrs. Straus from New York on March 11 for a tour in Italy and Algiers. Mr. Straus will attend the dedication of the Palace of Peace at The Hague this summer.

. . . On March 14, Secretary Bryan and Ambassador Jusserand exchanged ratifications of the convention approved by the Senate in February for the extension of the arbitration treaty of 1908 between France and the United States for another period of five years. This was Mr. Bryan's first participation in treaty-making.

. . . The Chicago Committee of One Hundred, appointed by Mayor Harrison to arrange for Chicago's part in the celebration of the hundred years of peace, has organized by electing the mayor as honorary chairman, Cyrus H. McCormick chairman, Dr. A. W. Harris vice-chairman, Charles L. Hutchinson treasurer, and K. Norris secretary. Leroy Goddard, president of the Chicago Peace Society, has been chosen chairman of the executive committee. The committee has extended an invitation to Earl Grey to visit Chicago in May and make an address in one of the large halls.

. . . In opening the third session of the present Parliament, on March 10, King George devoted his speech chiefly to the steps which have been taken by the powers to bring the Balkan war to an end. He expressed the desire that the powers might hasten the conclusion of peace, as they were all anxious to prevent the hostilities from spreading, and had come to an agreement in principle on matters of the greatest importance.

President Wilson's Attitude Toward Latin-America.

On the 11th of March President Wilson made public the following statement of his proposed policy toward the Central and South American republics:

One of the chief objects of my administration will be to cultivate the friendship and deserve the confidence of our sister republics of Central and South America, and to promote in every proper and honorable way the interests which are common to the peoples of the two continents. I earnestly desire the most cordial understanding and co-operation between the peoples and leaders of America, and, therefore, deem it my duty to make this brief statement.

Co-operation is possible only when supported at every turn by the orderly processes of just government based upon law, not upon arbitrary or irregular force. We hold, as I am sure all thoughtful leaders of republican government everywhere hold, that just government rests always upon the consent of the governed, and that there can be no freedom without order based upon law and upon the public conscience and approval. We shall look to make these principles the basis of mutual intercourse, respect, and helpfulness between our sister republics and ourselves. We shall lend our influence of every kind to the realization of these principles in fact and practice, knowing that disorder, personal intrigue, and defiance of constitutional rights weaken and discredit government, and injure none so much as the people who are unfortunate enough to have their common life and their common affairs so tainted and disturbed. We can have no sympathy with those who seek to seize the power of government to advance their own personal interests or ambition. We are the friends of peace, but we know that there can be no lasting or stable peace in such circumstances. As friends, therefore, we shall prefer those who act in the interests of peace and honor, who protect private rights, and respect the restraints of constitutional provision. Mutual respect seems to us the indispensable foundation of friendship between States, as between individuals.

The United States has nothing to seek in Central and South America except the lasting interests of the peo-